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3. Resting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power; trusting without reserve or examination.
There be false peaces or unities, when the peace is grounded but upon an *implicit* ignorance; for all colours will agree in the dark. *Bacon's Essays.*
No longer by *implicit* faith we err,
Whilst every man's his own interpreter. *Danham.*
IMPLICITLY. *adv.* [from *implicit*.] By inference comprised though not expressed.
The divine inspection into the affairs of the world doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth *implicitly* deny his existence: he may acknowledge what he will with his mouth, but in his heart he hath said there is no God. *Bentley.*
2. By connexion with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence or obedience.
My blushing muse with conscious fear retires,
And whom they like, *implicitly* admires. *Roscommon.*
Learn not to dispute the methods of his providence; but humbly and *implicitly* to acquiesce in and adore them. *Atterb.*
We *implicitly* follow in the track in which they lead us, and comfort ourselves with this poor reflection, that we shall fare as well as those that go before us. *Rogers's Sermons.*
TO IMPILORE. *v. a.* [from *implore*, French; *implere*, Latin.]
1. To call upon in supplication; to solicit.
They ship their oars, and crown with wine
The holy goblet to the powers divine,
Implo'ring all the gods that reign above. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. To ask; to beg.
Do not say 'tis superstition, that
I kneel, and then *implore* her blessing. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*
IMPRORE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of begging; in treaty; solicitation. Not in use.
Urged fore
With piercing words and pitiful *implare*,
Him hasty to arise. *Fairy Queen.*
IMPROPER. *n. f.* [from *implore*.] Solicitor.
Meet *implorers* of unholy suits,
Breathing, like sanctified and pious,
The better to beguile. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
IMPROVED. *adj.* [from *improvis*, Latin.] Without feathers. *Dict.*
TO IMPLY. *v. a.* [from *implique*, French; *implere*, Latin.]
1. To unfold; to cover; to intangle.
Whole courage stout,
Striving to loose the knot that fast him ties,
Himself in straighter bonds too rash *implies*. *Fairy Queen.*
And Phœbus flying to moist shameful fight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud *implies*. *Fairy Queen.*
2. To involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.
That it was in use among the Greeks the word trichinium *implies*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
What follows next is no objection; for that *implies* a fault. *Dryden.*
Bows the strength of brawny arms *implies*,
Emblems of valour, and of victory. *Dryden.*
TO IMPOISON. *v. a.* [from *empoison*, French. It might be written *empoison*.]
1. To corrupt with poison.
One doth not know
How much an ill word doth *empoison* liking. *Shakspeare.*
2. To kill with poison. This is rare. See **EMPOISON**.
A man by his own alms *empoison'd*,
And with his charity slain. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*
IMPOLE. *adv.* [in and polar.] Not according to the direction of the poles.
Being *impole* adjointed unto a more vigorous loadstone, it will, in a short time, exchange its poles. *Bacon's Vulg. Err.*
IMPOLITICAL. *adj.* [in and politick.] Imprudent; indiscreet; *impolitick*. *void of art or forecast.*
He that exhorteth to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be *impolitick*; but rather to use all prudent foresight and circumspection, lest our simplicity be over-reach'd by cunning flights. *Hooker.*
IMPOLITICALLY. *adv.* [in and political.] Without art or *impolitickly*. *forecast.*
IMPONDEROUS. *adj.* [in and ponderous.] Void of perceptible weight.
It produces visible and real effects by *imponderous* and invisible emissions. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
IMPOSIBILITY. *n. f.* [in and porous.] Absence of interstices; compactness; closeness.
The porosity or *impossibility* betwixt the tangible parts, and the greatness or smallness of the pores. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
IMPOUR. *adj.* [in and porous.] Free from pores; free from vacuities or interstices; close of texture; completely solid.
It has its earthly and salinous parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left *impourous*, and not discreet by atomical terminations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
If atoms should descend plumb down with equal velocity,

IMP

being all perfectly solid and *impourous*, they would never the one overtake the other. *Ray on the Creation.*
TO IMPORT. *v. a.* [from *importo*, Latin.]
1. To carry into any country from abroad: opposed to *export*.
For Elis I would sail with utmost speed,
To *import* twelve mares, which there luxurious feed. *Pope.*
2. To imply; to infer.
Himself not only comprehended all our necessities, but in such fort also framed every petition as might most naturally serve for many; and doth, though not always require, yet always *import* a multitude of speakers together. *Hooker.*
The name of discipline *importeth* what as they would fain have it construed; but the self-same thing it signifieth, which the name of doctrine doth. *Hooker.*
This question we now asked, *imported*, as that we thought this land a land of magicians. *Bacon.*
3. To produce in consequence.
Something he left imperfect in the state,
Which since his coming forth is thought of, which
Imports the kingdom so much fear and danger,
That his return was most requir'd. *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*
4. [From *importo*, French. Imperfonally.] To be of moment; as, it *imports*, it is of weight or consequence.
Her length of sickness, with what else more ferient
Importeth thee to know, this bears. *Shakspeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Let the heat be such as may keep the metal perpetua ly mol-
ten; for that above all *importeth* to the work. *Bacon.*
Number in armies *importeth* not much, where the people is of weak courage. *Bacon's Essays.*
This to attain, whether heav'n move, or earth,
Imports not, if thou reckon right. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
It may *import* us in this calm to hearken more than we have done to the forms that are now raising abroad. *Tenple.*
If I endure it, what *imports* it you? *Dryden's Span. Flyar.*
IMPORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Importance; moment; consequence.
What occasion of *import*
Hath all so long detain'd you from your wife? *Shakspeare.*
Some business of *import* that triumph wears
You seem to go with. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
When there is any dispute, the judge ought to appoint the sum according to the eloquence and ability of the advocate, and in proportion to the *import* of the cause. *Syliff.*
2. Tendency.
Add to the former observations made about vegetables a third of the same *import* made in mineral substances. *Boyle.*
3. Any thing imported from abroad.
IMPORTABLE. *adj.* [in and portable.] Unsupportable; not to be endured. A word peculiar to *Sponser*, and accented by him on the first syllable.
Both at once him charge on either side,
With hideous strokes and *importable* powers,
That forced him his ground to traverse wide,
And wisely watch to ward that deadly stout. *Fairy Queen.*
IMPORTANCE. *n. f.* [French.]
1. Thing imported or implied.
A notable passion of wonder appeared in them; but the wisest beholder, that knew no more but seeing, could not say if the *importance* were joy or sorrow. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*
2. Matter; subject.
It had been pity you should have been put together with so mortal a purpose, as then each bore, upon *importance* of so slight a nature. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*
3. Consequence; moment.
We consider
Th' *importance* of Cyprus to the Turks. *Shakspeare's Othello.*
Thy own *importance* know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. *Pope.*
4. Importunity. An improper use peculiar to *Shakspeare*.
Maria writ
The letter at sir Toby's great *importance*;
In recompence whereof he hath married her. *Shakspeare.*
IMPORTANT. *adj.* [from *important*, French.]
1. Momentous; weighty; of great consequence.
The most *important* and pressing care of a new and vigorous king was his marriage, for mediate establishment of the royal line.
This superadds treachery to the crime: 'tis the falsifying the most *important* trust. *Deay of Pity.*
O then, what interest shall I make
To save my last *important* stake,
When the most just have cause to quake. *Roscommon.*
The great *important* end that God designs it for, the govern-ment of mankind, sufficiently shews the necessity of its being rooted deep in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence.
Examine how the fashionable practice of the world can be reconciled to the *important* doctrine of our religion. *Rogers.*
Important truths still let your fables hold,
And moral mysteries with art unfold. *Graville.*
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IMP

Th' *important* hour had pass'd unheeded by. *Irene.*
2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy. This seems to be the meaning here.
He fiercely at him flew,
And with *important* outrage him assail'd;
Who soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew, *Fairy Queen.*
And him with equal value countervail'd.
3. Importunate. A corrupt use of the word.
Great France
My mourning and *important* tears hath pitied. *Shakspeare.*
IMPORTATION. *n. f.* [from *import*.] The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad.
The king's reasonable profit should not be neglected upon *importation* and exportation. *Bacon.*
These mines fill the country with greater numbers of people than it would be able to bear, without the *importation* of corn from foreign parts.
The emperor has forbidden the *importation* of their manufac-tures into any part of the empire. *Addison on Italy.*
IMPORTER. *n. f.* [from *import*.] One that brings in from abroad.
It is impossible to limit the quantity that shall be brought in, especially if the *importers* of it have so sure a market as the Exchequer. *Swift.*
IMPORTLESS. *adj.* [from *import*.] Of no moment or conse-quence. This is a word not in use, but not inelegant.
We less expect
That matter needless, of *importless* burthen,
Divide thy lips. *Shakspeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
IMPORTUNATE. *adj.* [from *importunus*, Latin; *importunus*, Fr.] Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations; not to be repulsed.
I was in debt to my *importunate* business; but he would not hear my excuse. *Shakspeare's Timon.*
They may not be able to bear the clamour of an *importu-nate* tutor. *Smairidge's Sermons.*
A rule restrains the most *importunate* appetites of our nature. *Rogers's Sermons.*
IMPORTUNATELY. *adv.* [from *importunate*.] With incessant solicitation; pertinaciously.
Their pertinacy is such, that when you drive them out of one form, they assume another; and are so *importunately* trou-ble some, as makes many think it impossible to be freed from them. *Duff's Rules of Devotion.*
IMPORTUNATENESS. *n. f.* [from *importunate*.] Incessant soli-citation.
She with more and more *importunateness* craved, which, in all good manners, was either of us to be desired, or not granted. *Sidney.*
TO IMPORTUNE. *v. a.* [from *importunus*, French; *importunus*, Latin. Accented anciently on the second syllable.] To teize; to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring; to mole-st.
Against all sense you do *importune* her. *Shakspeare.*
If he espied any lewd gaiety in his fellow-servants, his mas-ter should straightways know it, and not rest free from *importu-nating*, until the fellow had put away his fault.
The bloom of beauty other years demands,
Nor will be gather'd by such wither'd hands:
You *importune* it with a false desire. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
The highest faint in the celestial hierarchy begun to be so importunately *importuned*, that a great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Hauel's Vocal Forest.*
Every one hath experimented this troublesome intrusion of some frisking ideas, which thus *importune* the understanding, and hinder it from being employed. *Locke.*
We have been obliged to hire troops from several princes of the empire, whose ministers and residents here have perpetual-ly *importuned* the court with unreasonable demands. *Swift.*
IMPORTUNE. *adj.* [from *importunus*, Latin. It was anciently pro-nounced with the accent on the second syllable.]
1. Constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency.
All that charge did fervently apply,
With greedy malice and *importune* toil;
And planted there their huge artillery,
With which they daily made most dreadful battery. *F. Qu.*
Henry, calling himself king of England, needed not to have bestowed such great sums of treasure, nor so to have bu-sied himself with *importune* and incessant labour and industry, to compass my death and ruin, if I had been such a feigned person. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
2. Troublesome; vexatious.
And th' armies of their creatures all, and some
Do serve to them, and with *importune* might
War against us, the vassals of their will. *Spenfer.*
If the upper soul can check what is consented to by the will, in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope that after a few years of sensuality, that *importune* rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, this would be some colour for that novel persuasion. *Hammond.*
The fine airs, which some entertain with most delightful transports, to others are *importune*. *Glanv. Sep.*

IMP

3. Unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time.
No fair to thine
Equivalent, or second! which compell'd
Me thus, though *importune* perhaps, to come
And gaze and worship thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
IMPORTUNELY. *adv.* [from *importune*.]
1. Troublesomely; incessantly.
The palmer bent his ear unto the noise,
To weet who called so *importunely*:
Again he heard a more enforced voice,
That bad him come in haste. *Fairy Queen.*
2. Unseasonably; improperly.
The constitutions that the apostles made concerning dea-cons and widows, are, with much *importunity*, but very *im-portunely* urged by the disciplinarians. *Sanderfon.*
IMPORTUNITY. *n. f.* [from *importunitas*, Lat. *importunitas*, French, from *importunate*.] Incessant solicitation.
Overcome with the *importunity* of his wife, a woman of a haughty spirit, he altered his former purpose. *Kneller.*
Thrice I deluded her, and turn'd to sport
Her *importunity*. *Milton's Agamistes.*
TO IMPOSE. *v. a.* [from *imposer*, French; *impositum*, Latin.]
1. To lay on as a burthen or penalty.
If a son, sent by his father, do fall into a lewd action, the imputation, by your rule, should be *imposed* upon his father. *Shakspeare.*
It shall not be lawful to *impose* toll upon them. *Ezra vii.*
To tyrants others have their country sold,
Imposing foreign lords for foreign gold. *Dryden.*
On impious realms and barbarous kings *impose*
Thy plagues, and curse them with such ills as those. *Pope.*
2. To enjoin as a duty or law.
What good or evil is there under the sun, what action cor-respondent or repugnant unto the law which God hath *imposed* upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, accord-ing to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep? *Hooker.*
There was a thorough way made by the sword for the *im-posing* of the laws upon them. *Spenfer on Ireland.*
Thou on the deep *imposest* nobler laws,
And by that justice hast remov'd the cause. *Waller.*
Christianity hath hardly *imposed* any other laws upon us, but what are enacted in our natures, or are agreeable to the prime and fundamental laws of it. *Tillotson.*
Impose but your commands,
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand hands. *Dryden.*
It was neither *imposed* on me, nor so much as the subject given me by any man. *Dryden.*
3. To fix on; to impute to.
This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we *impose* not on the second; or what we deny unto nature, we impute unto nativity itself. *Brown.*
4. To obtrude fallaciously.
Our poet thinks not fit
To *impose* upon you what he writes for wit. *Dryden.*
5. To impose on. To put a cheat on; to deceive.
Physicians and philosophers have suffered themselves to be so far *imposed upon* as to publish chymical experiments, which they never tried. *Boyle.*
He that thinks the name centaur stands for some real being, *imposes* on himself, and mistakes words for things. *Locke.*
6. [Among printers.] To put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chases, in order to carry the forms to press.
IMPOSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Command; injunction. Not in use.
According to your ladyship's *impose*,
I am thus early come. *Shakspeare.*
IMPOSEABLE. *adj.* [from *impose*.] To be laid as obligatory on any body.
They were not simply *impossible* on any particular man, far-ther than he was a member of some church. *Hammond.*
IMPOSER. *n. f.* [from *impose*.] One who enjoins; one who lays any thing on another as a hardship.
The universities sufferings might be manifested to all na-tions, and the *imposers* of these oaths might repent. *Walten.*
IMPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *impositio*, French; *impositus*, Latin.]
1. The act of laying any thing on another.
The second part of confirmation is the prayer and benedic-tion of the bishop, made more solemn by the *imposition* of hands. *Hammond.*
2. The act of giving a note of distinction.
The first *imposition* of names was grounded, among all na-tions, upon future good hope conceived of children. *Camden.*
The *imposition* of the name is grounded only upon the predominancy of that element, whose name is ascribed to it. *Boyle.*
3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty.
Their determination is to trouble you with no more suit; unless you may be won by some other sort than your father's *imposition*, depending on the caskets. *Shakspeare's Merch. of Venice.*
From